

IN THE UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT APPLICATION

INVENTOR(S): Paul Joseph DAVIS; Vasu IYENGAR; and James Charles POPA

CASE: DAVIS 6-9-5

TITLE: MESSAGE PLAYBACK CONCURRENT WITH SPEAKERPHONE OPERATION

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

SIR:

Enclosed are the following papers relating to the above-named application for patent:

Specification (including claims and Abstract) - 19 pages  
5 Informal sheets of drawing(s)

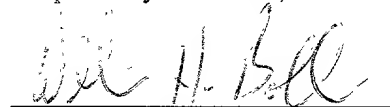
518 U.S. PTO  
09/394097  
09/13/99

CLAIMS AS FILE				
	NO. FILED	NO. EXTRA	RATE	CALCULATIONS
Total Claims	19 - 20 =	0	x \$22 =	\$0
Independent Claims	3 - 3 =	0	x \$82 =	\$0
Multiple Dependent Claim(s), if applicable			\$270 =	\$0
Basic Fee				\$790
			TOTAL FEE:	\$790

Please file the application and charge **Lucent Technologies Deposit Account No. 12-2325** the amount of **\$790**, to cover the filing fee. Duplicate copies of this letter are enclosed. In the event of non-payment or improper payment of a required fee, the Commissioner is authorized to charge or to credit **Deposit Account No. 12-2325** as required to correct the error.

Please address all correspondence to **FARKAS & MANELLI, PLLC, 2000 M Street, N.W. 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20036-3307**, and all telephone calls to William H. Bollman at his Washington, DC local number of (202) 261-1020.

Respectfully submitted,



William H. Bollman

Reg. No.: 36,457

Attorney for Applicant(s)

Date: September 13, 1999  
Farkas & Manelli, PLLC  
2000 M Street, N.W. 7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-3307  
(202) 261-1000

# APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Invention: **TRANSMITTING MESSAGE PLAYBACK CONCURRENT WITH  
SPEAKERPHONE OPERATION**

Inventors: Paul Joseph DAVIS;  
Vasu IYENGAR; and  
James Charles POPA

Farkas & Manelli P.L.L.C.  
2000 M Street, N.W.  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20036-3307  
Attorneys  
Telephone: (202) 261-1000

This is a:

- ☐ [ ] Provisional Application
- ☒ [X] Regular Utility Application
- ☐ [ ] Continuing Application
- ☐ [ ] PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ [ ] Design Application
- ☐ [ ] Reissue Application
- ☐ [ ] Plant Application

## SPECIFICATION

# TRANSMITTING MESSAGE PLAYBACK CONCURRENT WITH SPEAKERPHONE OPERATION

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 5 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to speakerphones including a voice messaging function. More particularly, it relates to the inclusion of a voice message playback signal together with a speakerphone signal in a telephone conversation.

10

### 2. Background of Related Art

Voice messaging systems such as telephone answering devices are well known. A typical telephone answering device allows a caller to record a voice message for a user who fails to answer an incoming telephone call. Initially, voice messaging systems recorded voice messages onto magnetic cassette tapes. However, more recent voice messaging systems record voice messages into digital memory (e.g., typically non-volatile memory such as Flash memory).

To retrieve a recorded voice message, a user typically activates a PLAY function of the telephone answering device, either locally or from a remote location over a telephone line. In a remote access mode, the conventional telephone answering device replaces handset access to the telephone line with a signal path from the played back voice messages to the telephone line. In either case, the playback of a voice message is conventionally heard only by the user, either locally or at the remote location.

Oftentimes it is desired to share a particular voice message with someone else. To do so, the conventional user must call and verbally paraphrase or repeat the voice message which they played back for themselves. It is possible to playback a voice message and hold the

handset of a telephone toward the speaker of the telephone answering device, allowing an uncontrolled level of the played back voice message to be coupled into the telephone call between the user and the other person at the far end of a telephone call. Unfortunately, this typically  
5 requires the user to take the handset away from their own ear, preventing the user from participating in a conversation with the far end party while picking up some level of the played back message.

There is a need for an improved apparatus and technique for allowing a user of a telephone answering device to share a recorded  
10 voice message with another party.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability  
15 comprises a microphone signal, a gain module, a message playback signal relating to a pre-recorded voice message, and a summer in the transmit path. The message playback signal is combined with the microphone signal for transmission over a telephone line such that a far end user will simultaneously hear the microphone signal and the message  
20 playback signal.

A method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone in accordance with another aspect of the present invention comprises establishing a telephone call. A  
25 transmit function of a speakerphone generating a microphone signal is initiated. A voice message pre-recorded on the speakerphone generating a playback message signal is played back. The microphone signal is combined with the playback message signal, and the combined microphone signal and playback signal are transmitted to a far end party  
30 over a telephone line.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description with reference to the drawings, in which:

5            Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of an exemplary full-duplex digital speakerphone allowing combination of a played back voice message with a speakerphone conversation, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

10           Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of an exemplary full-duplex digital speakerphone allowing conversational record during speakerphone operation, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

15           Fig. 3 shows an exemplary process flow of the digital speakerphone/telephone answering device shown in Fig. 1 if no speakerphone conversation is present, the voice message will cause the speakerphone to transition to a receive Rx state, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

20           Fig. 4 shows an exemplary process flow of the digital speakerphone/telephone answering device shown in Fig. 1 during a normal receive Rx to transmit Tx break-in condition during normal speakerphone operation, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

25           Fig. 5 shows an exemplary process flow of the digital speakerphone/telephone answering device shown in Fig. 1 during a transmit Tx break-in during playback of the voice message, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

30           The present invention allows simultaneous playback of a voice message recorded in a voice messaging system, e.g., in a telephone answering device (TAD), while using a speakerphone function

of the telephone answering device. Simultaneous inclusion of both a speakerphone conversation and a played back voice message allows both parties to a telephone conversation to listen to the message at a controlled level and converse over the speakerphone at the same time.

5                   Conventional echo canceling speakerphones incorporate Acoustic and Hybrid echo cancelers to eliminate or reduce Acoustic and Line echo respectively. In addition, both the transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) paths (i.e., the microphone and speaker paths, respectively) have AGC (Automatic Gain Control) and Gain blocks which together perform a  
10                   signal conditioning function for the conversation. In addition, two voice activity detectors, and Transmit and Receive switch guards or Ratio tests, are often used together with switching state logic to maintain stability and full duplex communication in a speakerphone conversation.

                  In accordance with the principles of the present invention, a  
15                   message playback signal is incorporated into the conversation signal to allow the far end party to hear the voice message at the same time a local speakerphone user is hearing the voice message in a way which is controlled. The controlled combination of the conversation and message signals allows simultaneous conversation on the same telephone line as  
20                   that used to transmit a voice message to the far end party.

                  In general, two telephone answering device functions can occur during speakerphone operation; conversation record, and playback of a previously recorded message or memo during speakerphone conversation. In accordance with the principles of the present invention,  
25                   conversation record multiplexes the microphone and line-in signals for recording on an appropriate medium, e.g., on magnetic tape or into digital memory (e.g., Flash memory).

                  The present invention provides that a recorded message can be played back and heard by the far-end party as well as over the  
30                   local speakerphone by the near-end party as if it were a normal receive

signal. The present invention allows normal speakerphone operation to continue during this playback operation, allowing the far-end party and the near-end party to break-in over the message as desired and be heard by the other party.

5           It is preferred that both the message and conversation signals be at similar levels. However, the present invention relates equally to the suppression or amplification of either the conversation signal or the voice message playback signal. Moreover, it is preferred (but not absolutely necessary) that the message playback at the near end  
10 be subject to the same speakerphone digital volume control at the far end.

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of an exemplary full-duplex digital speakerphone allowing combination of a played back voice message with a speakerphone conversation, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

15           In particular, in Fig. 1, a telephone answering device with speakerphone capability **10** includes a message playback module **140** which generates an otherwise conventional message playback signal, and a speaker **152** and microphone **150** forming the basis of a speakerphone.

The microphone **150** provides a signal to a buffer/amplifier  
20 **154**, which then provides a signal to an analog-to-digital converter **102** (e.g., within a codec or similar device). The digitized microphone signal has audio echoes cancelled in a summer **192** using an acoustic echo canceller (AEC) in communication with the speaker path. This echo cancelled signal is fed to one side of a comparator **160**, with the other side  
25 of the comparator **160** being sourced from the speaker path. The output of the comparator **160** is provided to a suitable controller **170** through an appropriate gain module **161**.

A transmit voice activity detector **164** is in communication with the microphone path, and provides a controller **170** with a signal  
30 indicating the presence of transmit voice activity.

The digitized and acoustic echo cancelled microphone signal is amplified to a given desired level in an automatic gain control (AGC) amplifier **130**.

5 A fixed gain block **144** provides additional gain for input to a switched loss/echo suppression module **174**. The output of the switched loss/echo suppression module **174** is fed to a comparator **162**, which also receives an input from the speaker path before it is digitally amplified. The output of the comparator **162** is fed to the controller **170**.

10 The controller **170** may be any suitable processor, e.g., a digital signal processor (DSP), a microcontroller, or a microprocessor.

A hybrid echo canceller (HEC) **112** cancels the transmit signal from the received signal by adding an inverted representation of the transmitted signal to the received signal, appropriately delayed, in a digital summer **184**.

15 A digital-to-analog (D/A) converter **106** provides digital to analog conversion of the microphone path signal for injection onto a telephone line **122** through a hybrid **120**.

In a receive direction, a received analog signal from the hybrid **120** is input to an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter **104**. The output of the A/D converter **104** is added to an echo cancellation signal from the HEC **112**.

A receive voice activity detector **166** provides information regarding the presence of a received signal to the controller **170**.

25 The digitized and hybrid echo cancelled signal is amplified by an automatic gain control (AGC) module **132**. A digital gain module **146** provides further fixed gain as set, e.g., by a digital volume control. The output of the gain module **146** is input to a switched loss module **172**, which receives control information from the controller **170**. The output of the switched loss module **170** is converted to an analog signal in a D/A **108**, and output by the speaker **152** of the speakerphone **10**.



Furthermore, in accordance with the principles of the present invention, a voice message playback signal is injected into the microphone (i.e., transmit) path for the benefit of the far end party, preferably at a point before the HEC **112**. Also, or alternatively, the voice message playback signal may be injected into the receive path, i.e., into the local speaker path for the benefit of the near end party, preferably at a point after the HEC **112**.

In particular, the signal output from the message playback module **140** is subjected to a fixed gain module **142**, similar to that provided by the gain module **144** in the transmit path and to the gain module **146** in the receive path. This provides a desired level to the voice playback signal for injection at a controlled level into the receive and transmit paths of the speakerphone.

Preferably, a separate gain block **142** is applied to the played back voice message. Preferably, the gain level of the gain block **142** is at the same or similar level as that in the speakerphone transmit Tx path to keep the played back message and the conversation signals at the same or similar level.

The level-controlled message playback signal is digitally combined into the transmit path using the digital summer **180** in the transmit path before the D/A converter **106**, and is digitally combined into the receive path using the digital summer **182** after the A/D converter **104** in the receive path.

Message playback to the far end party is achieved by mixing the played back message signal from the message playback module **140** with the speakerphone transmit signal, preferably after the transmit signal conditioning blocks (e.g., the AGC **130** and gain module **144**) and switched loss block **174**.

The HEC **112** cancels any hybrid echo of the message from appearing in the receive path.

The played back voice message is also to be heard over the local speaker **152** by the near-end party, preferably at the same level as the far-end party's conversation is heard. In the disclosed embodiment, this is accomplished by combining the played back voice message signal  
5 into the receive path before the AGC **132** and gain block **146**, but after the output from the HEC **112**.

In this way, the receive path AGC **132** maintains both the far-end conversation and the played back voice message at the same level for output by the speaker **152**. Moreover, the receive path digital  
10 volume control applies to both the level of the played back voice message as well as to the level of the conversation.

The Acoustic Echo Canceller (AEC) **110** is used to reduce the coupling between the microphone and the local speaker. The Hybrid Echo Canceller (HEC) **112** is used to reduce the hybrid coupling.

Both the transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) paths have AGC (Automatic Gain Control) **130**, **132** and gain blocks **144**, **146** which together perform a signal conditioning function. The AGCs **130**, **132** maintain a steady nominal output level with inputs over a much wider dynamic range. The gain blocks **144**, **146** apply a fixed amplification or  
15 attenuation to the output of the AGCs **130**, **132**, respectively.

In the receive path the gain block **146** is used to implement digital volume control. In the transmit path, the gain block **144** is used to maintain the required transmit level to the telephone line **122**.

Both the transmit Tx and receive Rx paths have a switched  
25 loss block **174**, **172**, respectively, to maintain loop stability. In the transmit Tx path, the switched loss module **174** also includes echo suppression to provide residual echo control.

To overcome the switched loss in the receive path, the speakerphone **10** is preferably artificially forced to a receive state. For  
30 instance, this may be handled by forcing the line-ratio comparator **162** to

indicate a receive condition during message playback. To those skilled in the art, the term "line-ratio" is also known as "receive switch guard".

With the telephone answering system shown in Fig. 1, the far-end signal can be heard over the local speaker **152** mixed in with the playback of a voice message, all at a level adjusted by the digital volume control **146**.

A simultaneous presence of the played back message together with a far-end signal (determined by the receive voice activity detector **166**) maintains the speakerphone **10** in a receive state. A sufficiently loud near end signal would cause the speakerphone **10** to break-in from a receive state to a transmit state. In the transmit state, the transmitted microphone signal is mixed with the signal from the message playback module **140** and heard at the far-end.

Accordingly, in order to transmit the message to the far-end, the voice message is combined at some point in the transmit Tx path. If the played back voice message signal is combined before the switched loss echo suppression module **174**, then the transmit Tx path should be kept active during the playback of the voice message. Otherwise, the voice message will not be heard at the far-end. However, because it is preferred to keep the transmit Tx path inactive and the receive Rx path active during playback of the voice message to allow the far end to hear the message playback, the voice message signal is preferably added in after the switched loss echo suppression module **174** as shown in Fig. 1.

The message playback will affect only the line-out input to the line-ratio (LR) comparator **162**.

It is also preferred that the voice message being played back be heard over the local speaker **152** by the near-end party, at the same level as the far-end conversation. In accordance with the principles of the present invention, this can be handled by combining the voice message signal in the transmit Tx path before the AGC **132** and gain

block **146** in the receive Rx path, but after the output of the HEC **112**, as shown in Fig. 1. The AGC **132** maintains both the far-end conversation and the played back voice message at the same level.

The receive Rx digital volume control **146** preferably applies  
5 to both the played back voice message and to the conversation.

In Fig. 1, the message playback signal is presented to a fixed gain module **142**. However, this presumes that the recorded message (e.g., a conversational record message or a voice message received from a caller) was processed through an automatic gain control  
10 (AGC) module before it was recorded.

For instance, Fig. 2 shows an exemplary system diagram showing signal flows allowing conversational record during speakerphone operation. In accordance with this aspect, a conversational record feature is used to record a voice message in suitable voice message memory for  
15 playback through the message playback module **140**. Of course, the principles of the present invention relate equally to an AGC module placed after the voice message is recorded, e.g., between the message playback module **140** and the fixed gain module **142**.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show exemplary switching state diagrams of  
20 a digital speakerphone such as the one shown in Fig. 1, in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

In particular, in the state diagrams of Figs. 3, 4 and 5, ME refers to the output of the Tx VAD (Transmit Voice Activity Detector) **164** shown in Fig. 1, LE to the output of the Rx VAD **166** shown in Fig. 1, LR  
25 to the decision of the Line-Ratio comparator test **162**, and AR to the decision of the Acoustic-ratio comparator test **160**. ME and LE refer to a speech activity decision as well as to an energy level when comparing ME and LE.

Referring back to Fig. 1, the playback of the voice message  
30 forces the output of the receive voice activity detector **166** to become

active, e.g.,  $LE=1$ , and forces the output of the line-ratio comparator **162** LR to be equal to R (i.e., in the receive Rx state). Also, the output of the transmit voice activity detector **164** becomes active, e.g.,  $ME=1$ , and the output of the acoustic ratio comparator **160** becomes  $AR=R$ .

5                    Fig. 3 shows that if no speakerphone conversation is present, the voice message will cause the speakerphone **10** to transition to a receive Rx state.

                    In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the far-end signal can be heard over the local speaker **152** mixed in with  
10    the played back voice message. A simultaneous presence of the far-end signal will maintain the receive activity condition active, e.g.,  $LE=1$  and  $LR=R$ , and will maintain the speakerphone **10** in a receive Rx state.

                    Fig. 4 shows an exemplary process flow of a normal receive Rx to transmit Tx break-in condition during normal speakerphone  
15    operation.

                    Fig. 5 shows an exemplary process flow of a transmit Tx break-in during playback of a voice message on a speakerphone as shown in Fig. 1.

                    As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, a sufficiently loud near-end signal  
20    will cause the output of the acoustic ratio comparator **160** to indicate a transmit condition, e.g.,  $AR=T$  and  $ME=1$ . If  $ME>LE$ , then the speakerphone **10** switches to a transmit Tx condition. The microphone signal will then be mixed with the played voice message signal and heard at the far-end.

25                    The concurrent capability of voice message playback combined with a conversation signal allows parties involved in a speakerphone conversation to jointly participate in listening to a message recorded on one party's telephone answering device, while at the same time continue their conversation using the speakerphone.

While the invention has been described with reference to the exemplary embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will be able to make various modifications to the described embodiments of the invention without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A transmit path of a voice messaging system with  
5 speakerphone capability, comprising:

a microphone signal;

a gain module;

a message playback signal relating to a pre-recorded voice  
message; and

- 10 a summer in said transmit path;

wherein said message playback signal is combined with said  
microphone signal for transmission over a telephone line such that a far  
end user will simultaneously hear said microphone signal and said  
message playback signal.

15

2. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with  
speakerphone capability according to claim 1, further comprising:

a message gain module between said message playback  
signal and said summer.

20

3. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with  
speakerphone capability according to claim 2, wherein said message gain  
module comprises:

an automatic gain control portion; and

- 25 a fixed gain portion.

4. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 1, wherein said gain module comprises:

- 5 a automatic gain control portion; and
- a fixed gain control portion.

5. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 1, further comprising:

- 10 a switched loss echo suppression module in said transmit path after said gain module.

6. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 5, wherein:

- 15 said message playback signal is combined with said microphone signal at a point in said transmit path after said switched loss echo suppression module.

7. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 6, further comprising:

- 20 a digital to analog converter in said transmit path at a point after said switched loss echo suppression module.

8. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 1, further comprising:

- 25 a transmit voice activity detector in communication with said transmit path, said transmit voice activity detector indicating a transmit condition of said speakerphone.



9. The transmit path of a voice messaging system with speakerphone capability according to claim 1, wherein:

said voice messaging system is a telephone answering device.

5

10. A method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone, comprising:

establishing a telephone call;

10 initiating a transmit function of a speakerphone generating a microphone signal;

playing back a voice message pre-recorded on said speakerphone generating a playback message signal;

15 combining said microphone signal with said playback message signal; and

transmitting said combined microphone signal and playback signal to a far end party over a telephone line.

11. The method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 10, further comprising:

adjusting a gain of said microphone signal.

12. The method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 11, further comprising:

adjusting a gain of said playback message signal.

30

13. The method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 11, wherein:

5               said adjusting similarly adjusts a gain of both said microphone signal and said playback message signal.

14. The method of simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 11, wherein:

              said combining occurs at a point in a transmit path after a gain of said microphone signal is adjusted.

15               15. Apparatus for simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone, comprising:

              means for establishing a telephone call;

              means for initiating a transmit function of a speakerphone  
20           generating a microphone signal;

              means for playing back a voice message pre-recorded on said speakerphone generating a playback message signal;

              means for combining said microphone signal with said playback message signal; and

25               means for transmitting said combined microphone signal and playback signal to a far end party over a telephone line.

16. The apparatus for simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 15, further comprising:

5 means for adjusting a gain of said microphone signal.

17. The apparatus for simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 15, further comprising:

means for adjusting a gain of said playback message signal.

18. The apparatus for simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 15, wherein:

said means for adjusting similarly adjusts a gain of both said microphone signal and said playback message signal.

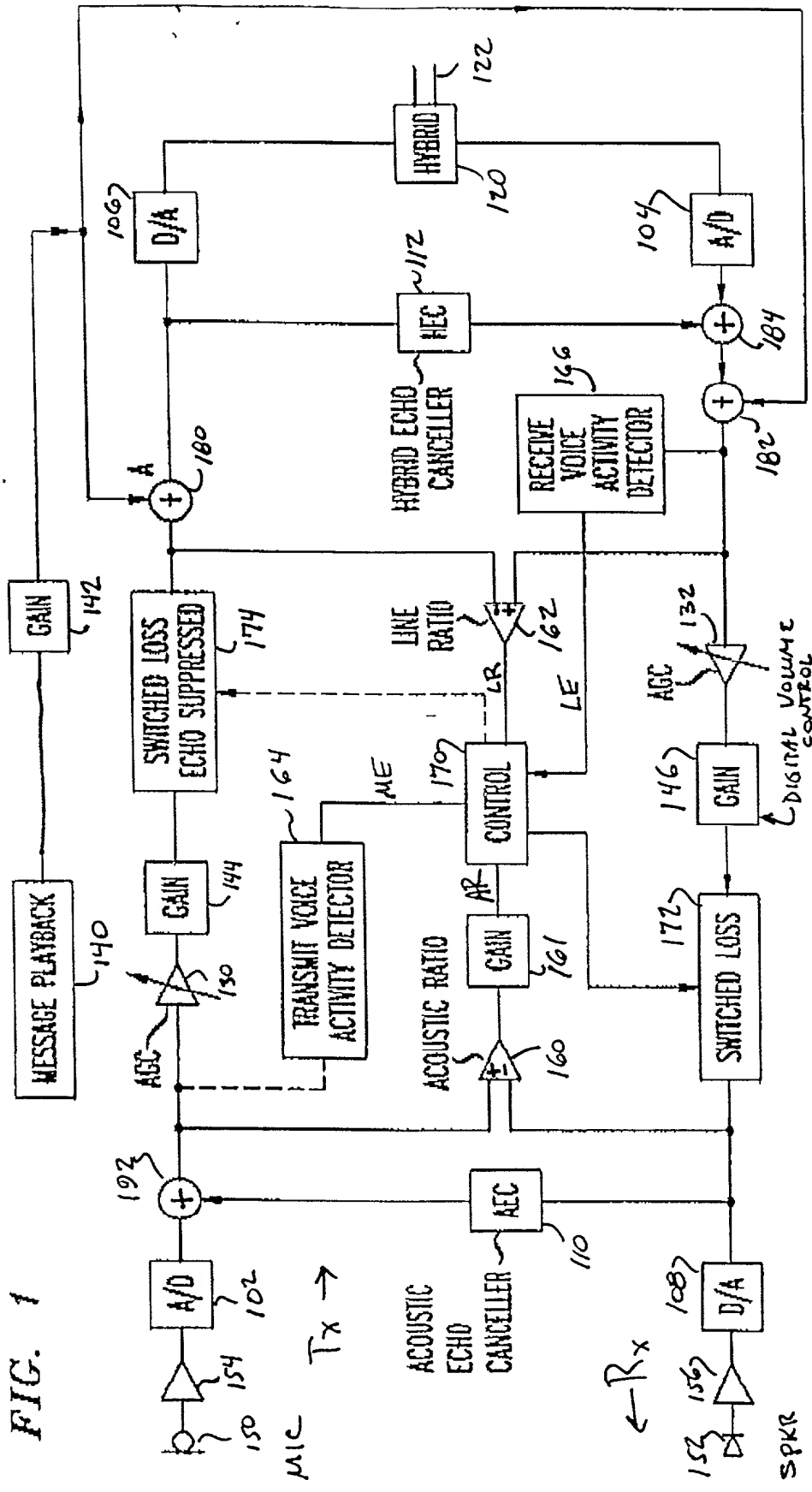
19. The apparatus for simultaneously transmitting a microphone signal and a played back pre-recorded voice signal to a far end party over a telephone line using a speakerphone according to claim 16, wherein:

said means for combining combines said microphone signal with said playback message signal at a point in a transmit path after said means for adjusting said microphone signal.

## ABSTRACT

A digital telephone answering device having speakerphone capability allows a recorded message to be played back and heard by the far-end party as well as over the local speakerphone by the near-end party during speakerphone operation as if it were a normal receive signal. Moreover, normal speakerphone conversation is possible during this conversational playback mode allowing the far-end party and/or near-end party to break-in over the played back pre-recorded message as desired and be heard by the other party. Both message and conversation signals are preferably (but not necessarily) at similar levels. Also, the message playback at the near end is preferably (but not necessarily) subject to the same speakerphone digital volume control as that received at the far end.

FIG. 1



[illegible]

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

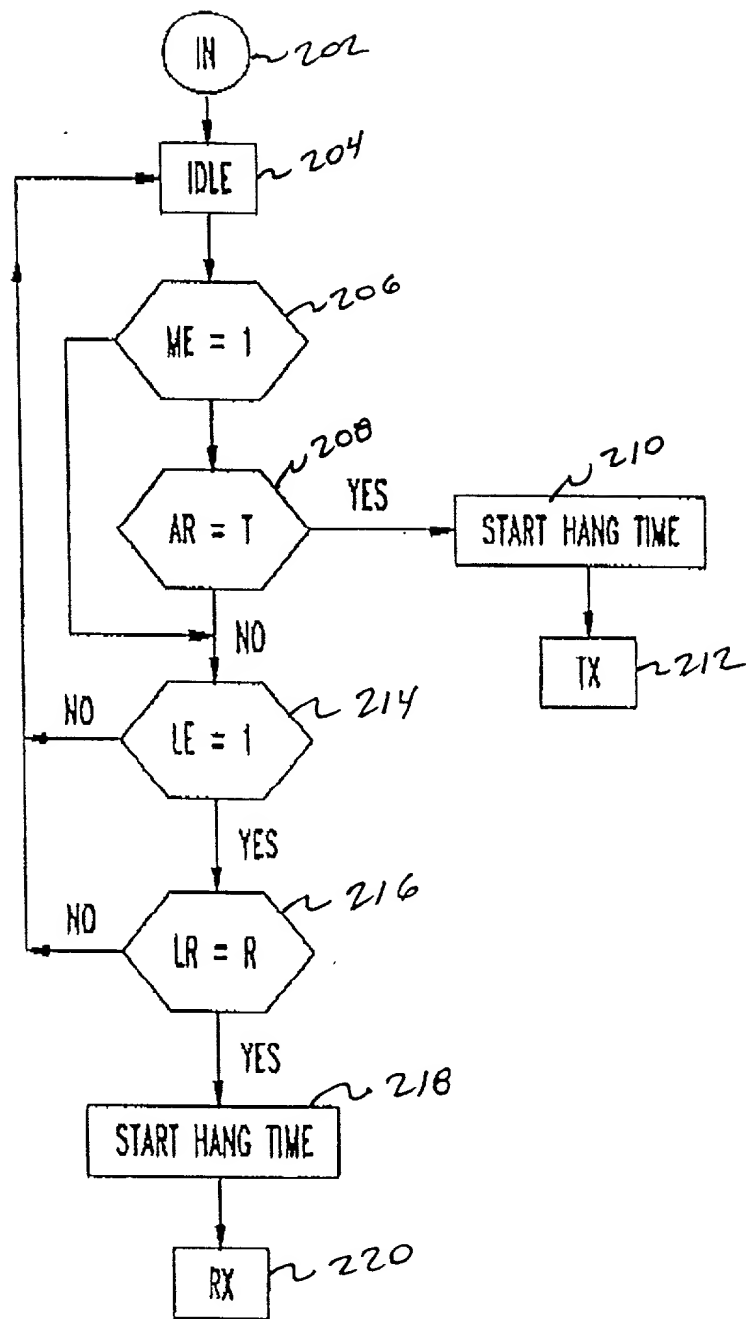


FIG. 4

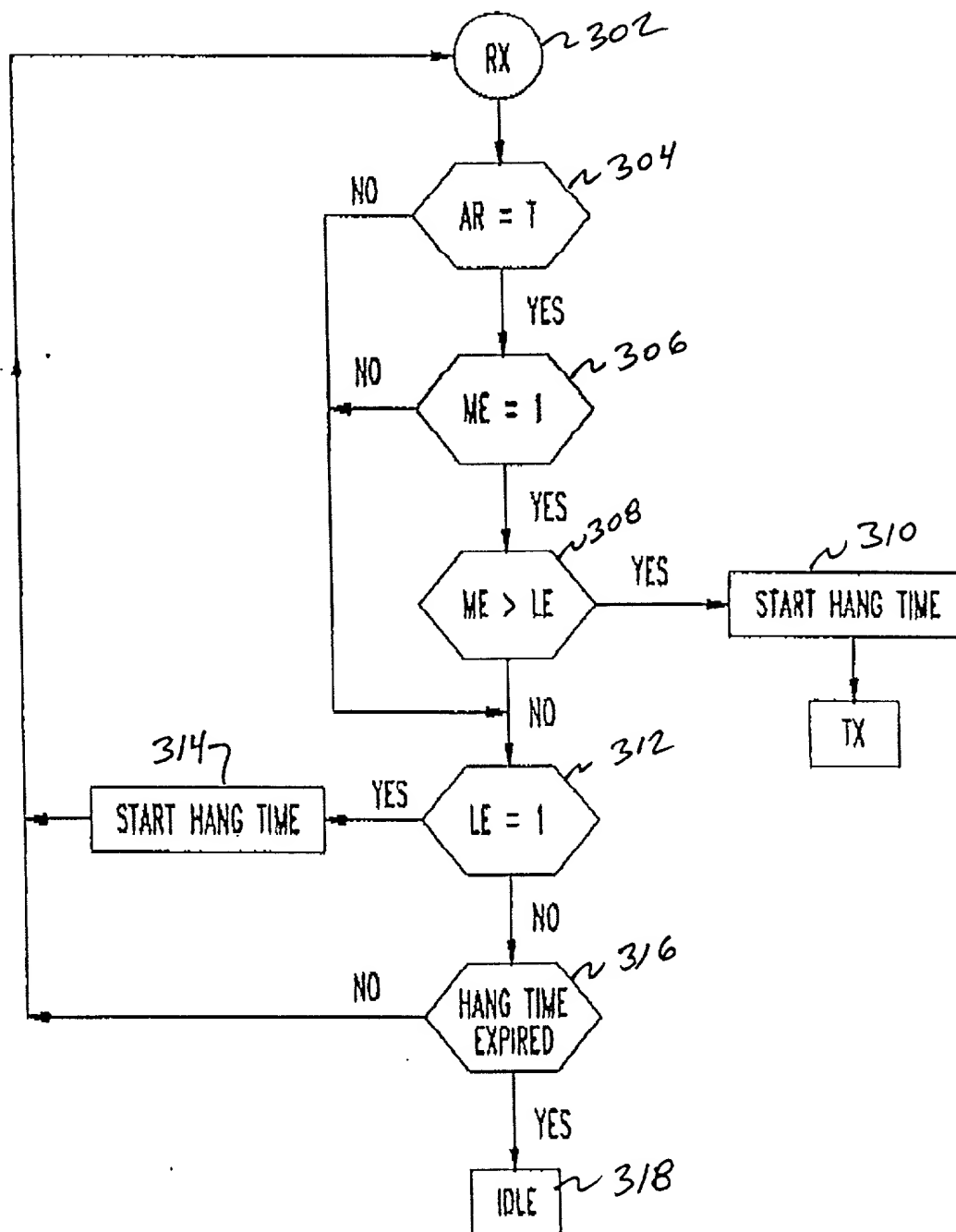




FIG. 5

